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VOL. 10.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY. JULY 6, 1860.

NO. 3.

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YASANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Frankfort, Ky.

As a lawyer in the Court of Appeals, Federal
and Common Circuit Court, All business
will be faithfully and promptly attended
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Hotel, where business generally is found.

T. R. & J. W. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Frankfort, Kentucky,

We have now that the Court is held in Frankfort
for the following evens, Office on St. Clair street,
near the Standard Hotel.

[Jan. 3, 1859.]

ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,

LEXINGTON, KY.

Office on Main Street between Limestone and
May 23, 1859—ff.

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

St. Clair street, next door to Morse's
Telegraph Office.

Practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and
in the adjoining counties.

D. MORRIS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Will practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort,
and in the adjoining counties. He will attend par-
ticularly to the collection of debts, any part of the State
which may be needed to him will meet with prompt
attention.

Office on St. Clair street in the new building
next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over
G. C. Caudill's Saloon.

[Mar. 1, 1859.]

J. H. KINKEAD,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
GILLATIN, MISSOURI.

Practice in the Circuit and other Courts of Dis-
trict in Missouri.

Office in the Gillatin, San Antonio.

[Mar. 1, 1859.]

DENTAL SURGERY,
BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.

Practice in the Hospital of the University of
Louisville, Louisville, Ky.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

The Prayer Meeting.

BY T. S. ALEXANDER.

"You will be at the prayer meeting to-night. Marston said a man to his friend. They had stopped at the corner of a street, and were about saying—

"Oh, yes. I wouldn't miss one of these Wednesday night meetings on any account. I enjoy them very much;—gain strength for duty—Will you be there?"

"Of course; nothing but a matter of life and death could keep me away."

"Good evening."

"Good evening. Come early, Marston."

And the two men separated. Both had recently joined the Church, and both were ardent in their new life, almost in enthusiasm.

On his arrival at home, Marston found that preparations for tea were not in a very encouraging state of advancement; so he said in a cheerful way, to his wife who was going about with a baby in her arms:

"You must hurry things up a little, Anna. This is Wednesday night, you know, and I wouldn't fail being at the meeting on any account. Give Maggy to me. There; now your hands are free. I ought to have come home a little earlier."

The pale, wearily looking wife smiled on her husband, as she handed him the baby, and said, pleasantly:

"You shall not be late, dear. I will soon have all things ready. My hand has ached badly all the afternoon, and this has kept me behind hand."

"I'm sorry for that, Anna. Does it ache still?"

The husband's voice was full of kind interest.

"Yes; and I am unusually weak. The first warm weather of the season always tries me you know."

A shade of concern came over the face of Mr. Marston, as his eyes followed the retiring form of his wife. He was an industrious young man, with only a small salary; and his wife was trying to get along without a domestic. They had two children—a little boy four years old, and Maggy, the baby, who had not yet come up to the world.

"Does your headache still?" inquired Marston.

"Badly; but I think a cup of tea will do me good."

"I hope so, indeed. Give baby back to me—I can hold her." And the husband reached out his arms for little Maggy, who, pleased to return him, almost leaped into his arms.

"You must take her back, Mother," said Marston, rising from the table; "in about ten minutes, and teaching the baby to his wife. It is late, and I must be away, or the prayer meeting will open before I get there."

But Maggy, who was very fond of her father, did not wish to leave him; and so struggled, after her mother had received her, and cried to be taken back.

"Papa must go, darling!" Marston bent down, and tried to soothe the grieving little one. As he did so, Maggy got her arms around his neck, and held on tightly. It took quite an effort to remove them.

As Marston shut the door of his dwelling he hid him and commenced walking rapidly away in the direction of the church at which prayer meeting was to be held, was conscious of an unpleasant pressure upon his feelings. What did it mean? He began at once searching about in his mind for cause. At first, he could see nothing clearly; but gradually thought well back to the home he had just left, and to his poor, weary-looking wife and children, grieveing because he had left them.

"Is this right?" The question came suddenly upon him, and a most arrested his step.

"I am going to leave them alone to-night," he said to himself; "and I wouldn't say no for the prayer meeting. I feel no such strength, and comfort, as the thought of great that I feel as it would be wrong to neglect it."

And so he walked on, but with slower steps, his thoughts still returning home, and imagining more and more vivid pictures of his wife and children in grief for his absence. At last he stood still.

"I need the blessing I had hoped to receive this evening. The strength, the comfort, the peace," he said still talking with himself. "But poor Anna! It is hard for her to be left alone. And she isn't at all well."

"I will go back." He spoke not resolutely, a last; and commenced retracing his steps. I must not consider myself a man. Perhaps it is even better not to fight with his feelings."

"Oh, James! Is it you?" Mrs. Marston started at the unexpected appearance of her husband, who saw, as she looked up at him, her eyes were wet. "How I have forgotten my things!"

"Yes," he replied as he gazed with unusual tenderness upon her. "What is it? Can I get it for you?"

"I long to stay at home with my wife and children," said the young man.

"Oh, James!" Teus gushed over his wife's face.

"And I have come back to remain with them."

Mrs. Marston leaned her aching head upon her husband's shoulder, and sobbed. This mere look of consternation quite broke down what little self-composure that remained.

"Don't you feel lonely?"

"I, like, said and encouraged," she answered. "But you are good and kind; and I am weak and too bad. Go back, James to the prayer meeting."

"No, darling," said Marston. "I will stay at home to help and comfort my lonely, sad and discouraged wife; and I think I shall be grateful to God in this, with a true spirit of worship, than I could possibly be in any prayer meeting that I went to at the sacrifice of a clear home duty."

"How does your head feel now, Anna?" was asked half an hour later, as they sat together. Mrs. Marston laid her aching head upon her husband's head, and sobbed. This time the consternation quite broke down what little self-composure that remained.

"There are other souls to be cared for as well as my own," he said a little while after he sat musing on the occurrences of the evening. "The souls of my wife and children. How can I help them on the way to heaven? By going out to religious meetings or staying at home with them? Ah! My duty is clear. I must do right before I can be right. If I endeavor to water the souls of others, God will water my own soul. He has placed the precious ones in my care, and I must be faithful to the high mission."

Marston shifted back upon his wife a low smiling smile. New thoughts were awakened in his mind.

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To think right is the first step towards doing right. While his wife sat at her work, Mr. Marston put his little boy to bed; first talking to him about Heaven and its pure inhabitants, and then hearing him say his prayers.

"God bless you, my son," he said in his heart, as he layed on his pure lips the good night kiss.

Another new thing in the household of Mr. Marston occurred that evening. As his wife seated, he read to her first from religious books, and then from the Bible. It was the time drew near, he said, in a serious but gentle voice:

"There are home prayer meetings as well as church prayer meetings; and God has said, 'Where two or three are gathered together in His name, there He will be in the midst of them.' The proprieator kindly showed the Doctor through his manufacture, and explained the mechanism of his apparatus, with which the original visitor appeared very much gratified, stating that nothing of the kind was known in the country. During the interview, Mr. Marks took occasion to present the Japanese Doctor with one of his most beautiful legs, at the same time expressing the wish that he would bring never have or no occasion for it personally than as one among the pleasant memories of the United States. The gift was accepted with great pleasure and many thanks.

"I am not strong enough for duty, Henry. Every day I feel that human strength is but

weakness. Pray with, and pray for me, that divine strength will be given.

Mrs. Marston spoke with glistening eyes.

Then they knelt down together, and opened a prayer meeting in their home; and Marston gathered in the act more strength and comfort than could possibly have been found at the public meeting, had he gone there in violation of his home duties, and sang and prayed never so fervently for right actions, from religious principles, alone bear us heavenwards.—[Steps To words Heard.]

The following is given as the finale of the great Ball on Monday evening:

Despite the terrific jam, there was plenty of space for dancing in the room occupied by Christy's Minstrels, and the Hotel room—in front of the promenades, after midnight, going down into the theatre. The Japanese made themselves perfectly at home and mixed with the multitude, shaking hands and distributing autographs, as if they were to the master-born. The festivities closed about half past two, and then came the rush. The New York hack drivers, who never charge beyond legal rates, found themselves compelled to take exorbitant prices. Unfortunately was the unhappy wife who mis-en the carriage which had conveyed him to his destination; he had to wait till his betters were off, and then after running the gauntlet of the coachman's brigade, furiously drove away with his horses.

"You must hurry things up a little, Anna. This is Wednesday night, you know, and I wouldn't fail being at the meeting on any account. Give Maggy to me. There; now your hands are free. I ought to have come home a little earlier."

The pale, wearily looking wife smiled on her husband, as she handed him the baby, and said, pleasantly:

"You shall not be late, dear. I will soon have all things ready. My hand has ached badly all the afternoon, and this has kept me behind hand."

"I'm sorry for that, Anna. Does it ache still?"

The husband's voice was full of kind interest.

"Yes; and I am unusually weak. The first warm weather of the season always tries me you know."

A shade of concern came over the face of Mr. Marston, as his eyes followed the retiring form of his wife. He was an industrious young man, with only a small salary; and his wife was trying to get along without a domestic. They had two children—a little boy four years old, and Maggy, the baby, who had not yet come up to the world.

This is the degree as unfeeling as the law of the Medes and Persians.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Capital City Fact-Buchanan and Douglass.

President Buchanan has a long and heavy record to settle with Senator Douglass. It is his personal history. It commenced running, some two or three years since, and has accumulated in amount by the addition of sundry large items, the whole being reckoned at compound interest. Martin Van Buren had a similar record to settle with Gen. Cass in 1844, and we all know how it terminated, and what the settlement cost our present venerable Secretary of State. But Mr. Van Buren's ledger consisted of no personal charge against the party Democratic candidate for the Presidency; it was merely a political matter which he had against the party and not at all against its President. Besides, Mr. Van Buren had not the partage of the Federal Government at this disposal. But the case is widely different with President Buchanan in owing on his side against Senator Douglass, as far as the master-born.

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This is the degree as unfeeling as the law of the Medes and Persians.

From the time Mr. Buchanan and Breckinridge were placed on the same ticket at Cincinnati, in 1856, it seems they have never, until quite recently, been on terms of very harmonious or friendly intercourse. The "Old Politic Functionaries" seemed to slight the young Kentuckian as a "prospective" and "upstart" to him and his friends.

Breeding overruled.

Brown v. Tomlinson, Garrard; petition for re-hearing overruled.

Smith v. Marshon, Rockcastle; petition for re-hearing overruled.

Ordered that the Court adjourn until 12th day of September, 1860.

—

A MODEL REPORT.—A Western paper gives the following model report of a Democratic meeting:

At a public meeting of the subscriber in his own diggins on the 15th inst., he called himself to the chair, and the meeting to order, and explained the objects, whereupon a committee of the subscriber himself was "appointed" to draft resolutions expressive of the views of the subject of the meeting. He went out and came again with the following Preamble & Resolutions, to-wit:

Preamble.—WHEREAS,

Resolved 1. Democracy is "concertin'" which side's up.

Resolved 2. Resolved that John Happy inspect and report which side's up.

Resolved 3. Resolved he report bewixt Douglass and nothin' with a decided preference for Douglass.

The question on the third "resolved" was called for, and it was put, the vote being tied, the Chair give the "slushout" vote for nothin', which was carried unanimous, and the meeting "dourned" up to Stidz and deatin applause.

JOHN TROTTER, Esq., Meitin, &c.

—

A BIG FAMILY FOR DOUGLASS.—John Hall, Esq., now residing in Detroit, gives the outline history of his very interesting family thus:

He lived East, married young and went West.

He and his wife were small, he weighing 140

and she about 90 pounds. They settled in Detroit and went into the hotel business. They now weigh respectively as follows: He 240, and she 210 pounds. They have sixteen boys, ranging from one to twenty five years old, and all for Douglass.

—

REMARKABLE CURE OF LOCKJAW.—The New York Observer says:

A young lady ran a rusty nail into her foot recently. The injury produced lockjaw of such a malignant character that her physicians pronounced her recovery hopeless. An old nurse then took her in hand, and applied pounded beet roots to her foot, removing them often as they became dry. The result was a most complete and astonishing cure. Such a simple remedy should be borne in mind.

—

AN ADVERTISEMENT in a Western paper reads thus:

"Run away—a hired man, named John Higgins, turned up five feet two inches high, and bore on a pair of corduroy pants the worse for wear."

—

TRADING HORSES.—What do you ask for that?

"One hundred and twenty-five dollars."

"One hundred and twenty-five dollars?"

"Yes."

"Give you twenty-five."

"Take horse, I say. It shan't be said that I aped a good horse trade for a hundred dollars."

—

OUR FAT FRIEND CHARLIE SMEDLEY, though no doubt a peaceful man, looks like a regular man of war.

—

PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES has an account of a dreadful infidel, who would rather tell a lie in six months' credit than tell the truth for cash; but his idea is decidedly original.

—

A QUAIL OLD GENTLEMAN, in speaking of the different allotments of men, by which some become useful citizens, and others worthless vagabonds, by way of illustration, remarks: "So, when old Quail, or Mistletoe becomes a useful doorkeeper, he is no longer fit to be a quail."

—

THE INSTITUTE OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

Published by A. G. HODGES & CO.

FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1860

For President,

JOHN BELL,
OF TENNESSEE.

For Vice President,

EDW'D EVERETT,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

To the Union Candidates for Appellate Clerks.

The office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals is among the most important to be filled by the people of Kentucky. We take it for granted that the Constitutional Union party intend to make a struggle to place one of their own number in this position; and certainly the present distressed condition of the Democracy is alone sufficient to induce our friends to hope for success. But success is impossible unless the various candidates who aspire to that position come to some arrangement by which but one candidate shall be presented. The Central Committee are without the power to determine who shall have the task, and therefore the aspirants themselves must agree upon some plan of adjustment.

The committee, however, feel it to be their duty to take some action looking to an adjustment of the various claims of aspirants. They therefore desire that all of the gentlemen whose names have been mentioned in connection with this office and as the Union candidate, meet in this city on Tuesday next, with a view to consult with the Central Committee, and other trusted friends of the cause, who will be in attendance.

We will not permit ourselves to doubt but that all the aspirants who desire the cordial and hearty support of the Constitutional Union party will accede to this suggestion. Every impartial person will feel that this is the only feasible mode of a settlement of the difficulty. The aspirants must meet each other face to face and agree to act in a spirit of harmony and forbearance.

The committee have deemed it their duty not to call a Convention of the party, since the time between this and the election is too short to obtain, in this mode, a full and fair expression of opinion from the entire party.

In conclusion, we express, on behalf of the committee, the earnest hope that all the Union aspirants for the Appellate Clerkship will meet in this city at the time already indicated

P. M.

NOTH SESSION.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment; all present with the exception of Dr. Rankin, who had permission to be absent.

The proposition of Dr. George Stealy, for the sale of the Lloyd farm, was then, on motion, taken up and discussed.

On motion of Dr. Chipley, it was moved that the proposition be accepted as the suitable place for the location of the institution.

Mr. Lancaster moved, by way of substitute, that the proposition of Mr. Hord be accepted.

A vote was then taken and resulted in favor of the first proposition.

On motion of Dr. Chipley, it was moved that the Superintendent report the officers and subordinates employed by him to assist in the management of the institution, who reports that he had employed Miss Rose, as matron, at a salary of \$20 per annum.

This appointment was confirmed by the Board.

Mr. Lancaster moved that the Superintendent be authorized to employ a teacher, at a salary of \$150 per annum.

Mr. Leach proposed \$200.

Mr. Leach's proposition was rejected, and the sum fixed at \$150.

The Board fixed the ages of the pupils who should be admitted at six years for the youngest, and fourteen for the oldest, all to be between these two ages.

The Board then proceeded to the selection of a plan for the building.

Dr. Baker proposed the plan of Mr. Sloan, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Walton that of Mr. John H. H. Frankfort.

These plans were advocated at length by the gentlemen proposing them.

Dr. Walton then withdrew the plan of Mr. H. H. Frankfort, and after some further discussion it was proposed by Mr. Lancaster.

The plan of Mr. Sloan was finally adopted; and, on motion, the Secretary was directed to notify Mr. Sloan of the fact, and request him to furnish all the details, specifications, &c., of said plan, after the reception of which he will be entitled to compensation as advertised by the Board for the plan adopted.

The plan was submitted to the Governor who approved of it as required by law.

The Board then discussed the proper location on the grounds for the site of the buildings. After some discussion it was, on motion, finally agreed that the ground immediately in front of the old dwelling of Dr. Lloyd be the place for the new buildings.

On motion, the Secretary was directed to write to Mr. Sloan and ascertain whether his services, as architect, and Superintendent of the building, can be had, and at what price.

On motion of Dr. Chipley, it was ordered that the Superintendent, in conjunction with the Executive committee, attend to the construction of the buildings, and attend to all matters connected with the same.

The Secretary presented an account of A. G. Hodges & Co., for printing, &c., which was allowed.

It was further ordered to allow the account of Dr. Jewings for traveling expenses attending first meeting.

On motion, it was resolved that in the construction of the building, and all other improvements, no debts should be created above the means provided by law for the payment of the same.

The President of the Board tendered his resignation, urging the want of time to discharge the various and onerous duties of the office unless compensation was allowed.

Various propositions were offered to appropriate funds for that purpose, but finally decided that the Board had no funds under its control which could be so used. A vote was then taken on the reception of the resignation and lost.

A motion to adjourn, (11½ o'clock at night,) was made and lost.

John M. Harlan.—From a recent conversation with Mr. Harlan, we learn that while he feels particularly grateful to his friends for the favorable mention of his name in connection with the Appellate Clerkship, he is not a candidate for that position.

Proceedings of the Second Meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Kentucky for the Education and Training of Feeble-minded Children, held in the city of Frankfort, July 3, 1860.

The Board met, according to the adjournment of the last meeting, the following members being present, viz.: Messrs. Scott, President of the Board, Lancaster; Anderson, Vaughan, Wynn, Leach, and Rodman, Drs. Chipley, Raukin, Walton, Chambers, Sneed and Baker.

Drs. Walton and Chambers, who were not present at the first meeting of the Board, were duly qualified by oath before Mayor Gwin, and entered upon their duties as members of the Board.

The first business before the Board was the opening and examining of propositions for the sale of land suitable for the location of the institution. The President proceeded to open and read propositions as follows: From Gen. Scott Brown, two hundred acres of land, 1½ miles from Frankfort, for the sum of \$10,000; L. H. Lloyd, his farm with all the improvements, for \$7,500; Gen. A. W. Dudley, one hundred or more acres, a part of his farm, near Frankfort, for \$60 per acre; Thos. Rogers, farm on Cedar Run, three miles from Frankfort, at \$40 per acre; M. A. Gay, his late continuing 400 acres or more, at \$50 per acre; Col. O. Brown, his farm containing 150 acres, near town, at \$70 per acre; L. Y. Hodges, his farm on main Elkhorn, containing 150 acres or more, for \$5,500; R. N. Alle, his farm near Kentucky Military Institute, at \$30 per acre; Geo. Stealy, the tract of land and improvements near Frankfort known as Dr. Lloyd's late residence, for \$6,500.

After the opening and reading of the above propositions, a remonstrance was received and, from sundry citizens living on the Georgetown and Versailles roads, against the location of the institution in either of those neighborhoods. This remonstrance was read, and, on motion, ordered to be laid on the table.

On motion of Dr. Chipley, the Governor was requested to visit, with the Commissioners, some of the sites offered.

The Board then adjourned for the purpose of visiting the sites offered near Frankfort.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Board met at half past 2 o'clock. All present.

On motion, the plans for the buildings were then examined. The first examined was that of Mr. Sloan, architect of Phila. Specifications, &c., accompanying the same were read and explained by Dr. James Rodman, Mr. Sloan not being present. The next was the plan of Mr. H. H. Frankfort, of Louisville, who was present, and explained the same. The third plan, by Mr. Alen, of Indiana, and the fourth that of Mr. John H. H. Frankfort, were also examined.

The Board, on motion, adjourned to 1½ o'clock, P. M.

NOON SESSION.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment; all present with the exception of Dr. Rankin, who had permission to be absent.

The proposition of Dr. George Stealy, for the sale of the Lloyd farm, was then, on motion, taken up and discussed.

On motion of Dr. Chipley, it was moved that the proposition be accepted as the suitable place for the location of the institution.

Mr. Lancaster moved, by way of substitute, that the proposition of Mr. Hord be accepted.

A vote was then taken and resulted in favor of the first proposition.

On motion of Dr. Chipley, it was moved that the Superintendent report the officers and subordinates employed by him to assist in the management of the institution, who reports that he had employed Miss Rose, as matron, at a salary of \$20 per annum.

This appointment was confirmed by the Board.

Mr. Lancaster moved that the Superintendent be authorized to employ a teacher, at a salary of \$150 per annum.

Mr. Leach proposed \$200.

Mr. Leach's proposition was rejected, and the sum fixed at \$150.

The Board fixed the ages of the pupils who should be admitted at six years for the youngest, and fourteen for the oldest, all to be between these two ages.

The Board then proceeded to the selection of a plan for the building.

Dr. Baker proposed the plan of Mr. Sloan, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Walton that of Mr. John H. H. Frankfort.

These plans were advocated at length by the gentlemen proposing them.

Dr. Walton then withdrew the plan of Mr. H. H. Frankfort, and after some further discussion it was proposed by Mr. Lancaster.

The plan of Mr. Sloan was finally adopted; and, on motion, the Secretary was directed to notify Mr. Sloan of the fact, and request him to furnish all the details, specifications, &c., of said plan, after the reception of which he will be entitled to compensation as advertised by the Board for the plan adopted.

The plan was submitted to the Governor who approved of it as required by law.

The Board then discussed the proper location on the grounds for the site of the buildings. After some discussion it was, on motion, finally agreed that the ground immediately in front of the old dwelling of Dr. Lloyd be the place for the new buildings.

On motion, the Secretary was directed to write to Mr. Sloan and ascertain whether his services, as architect, and Superintendent of the building, can be had, and at what price.

On motion of Dr. Chipley, it was ordered that the Superintendent, in conjunction with the Executive committee, attend to the construction of the buildings, and attend to all matters connected with the same.

The Secretary presented an account of A. G. Hodges & Co., for printing, &c., which was allowed.

It was further ordered to allow the account of Dr. Jewings for traveling expenses attending first meeting.

On motion, it was resolved that in the construction of the building, and all other improvements, no debts should be created above the means provided by law for the payment of the same.

The President of the Board tendered his resignation, urging the want of time to discharge the various and onerous duties of the office unless compensation was allowed.

Various propositions were offered to appropriate funds for that purpose, but finally decided that the Board had no funds under its control which could be so used. A vote was then taken on the reception of the resignation and lost.

A motion to adjourn, (11½ o'clock at night,) was made and lost.

John M. Harlan.—From a recent conversation with Mr. Harlan, we learn that while he feels particularly grateful to his friends for the favorable mention of his name in connection with the Appellate Clerkship, he is not a candidate for that position.

On motion, it was ordered that the superintendent and executive committee proceed at once to purchase furniture, maps, books, and all things necessary to the commencement of the school and the organization of the institution, and to advertise for bids for the construction of the buildings.

It was further ordered, that the President and Executive Committee close the contract with Dr. Stealy for the property purchased, and draw on the Treasury for funds for the payment of the same. That the funds placed in the hands of the President and Executive Committee for the above purposes be \$8,000.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Frankfort papers.

Ordered, that the traveling expenses of the Commissioners living out of Franklin county be paid by the Treasurer on presentation.

The thanks of the Board were tendered to Drs. Howe, of Boston, Wilbur, of Syracuse, N. Y., and Parish, of Media, Pa., for attention shown Dr. Rodman, Superintendent, and Dr. Sneed, Secretary, while on a visit to the institutions under their respective charge.

And then the Board adjourned to the next regular meeting.

R. W. SCOTT, Pres't.

W. C. SNEED, Sec'y.

For Bell and Everett—The Skies Brightening!!

We are rejoiced to announce that, since the "burst up" of the Democratic party, the prospects for the triumphant election of Bell and Everett have brightened most rapidly and gloriously. We have entire confidence that the conservative Democrats, North and South, will rally, resolutely and unitedly, to the support of the only national ticket in the field—the Constitutional Union ticket of Bell and Everett! As a significant and thrilling indication that the popular tide, North and South, is setting in, in favor of Bell and Everett, we point to the cheering fact that the Philadelphia *Monitor*, an old and able Democratic paper, has come out for the Constitutional Union Candidates, and will battle nobly for their election. We rejoice in the following extracts from its last issue, and commend their patriotic tone to the moderate and conservative Democrats of Virginia and of the South and of the whole Union. Hear the *Monitor*.

"Whilst there is still a Union of States, it is incumbent on every loyal and patriotic citizen to adhere to a National party. There is now only one such party remaining. The Democratic party is ruptured into sectional societies. We step from a sound organization to the plat form of 'THE UNION—THE CONSTITUTION—AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS.' When this fails us—when this, too, shall be given in train—and there shall be no other alternative—we must, per force, make choice between the two.

"We are life long Democrats. Nevertheless

we are willing to enlist under the banner of Bell and Everett who have not been Whigs and Americans, but as Constitutional Union Soldiers. The banner is emblazoned with the motto of the Constitution and the Union, and it floats upon the breeze in every State. We follow that banner because it is a statesmen; we renounced the world—renowned throughout the world—for their virtues, for their commanding intellectual endowments, for their long experience in public affairs, and for their public services as Governors, as Senators, as Cabinet Ministers and Diplomats."

"The Northern adherents of the Sectional Southern Democratic Candidate for the Presidency will vote for BELL and EVERETT, in preference to the Northern Sectional Democratic Candidate, and in the South the adherents of the latter will do the same thing. The party is torn to pieces by the dissensions of its ambitious leaders who have usurped the powers, belonging to right, to the people. But now the Proxim will be roused, and they will rescue their precious heritage from the peril into which it has fallen through a misplaced confidence in the capacity and fidelity of the custodians to whom it has been entrusted. BELL and EVERETT will sweep the South from one end to the other; and it will unite the people of the North are not false to their obligations, and will not bind them to any course but that of right. The people of the North are not false to their obligations, and will not bind them to any course but that of right."

"The contest is now between Bell and Lincoln. The Constitutional Union party is the only National party left in the field, to combat the Abolition party. The other factions are merely an nothing but Squatter Sovereignty, pure and unadulterated! He goes further, and affirms that Congress shall not interfere for the protection of slavery, than the Democratic party did in the Territories, in the Insurrection of Calumbia; that the people of each Territory shall determine the question of slaves, without discrimination, on account of the allowance or prohibition of slavery."

It will thus be seen that Breckinridge takes the Douglass ground, that "the people of each Territory," in their Territorial capacity, shall admit or exclude slavery at their discretion—which is nothing but Squatter Sovereignty, pure and unadulterated!

He goes further, and affirms that the Secessionists, without any regard to the Democratic party, shall not interfere for the protection of slavery in the Territories; while the Douglass ground is that Congress shall not interfere for the protection of slavery in the Territories.

It is the high and noble spirit which should actuate every patriotic Democrat, North and South, in the present momentous contest. Will not the Democrats of Kentucky do as many of their brethren at the North are doing and rally around the standard of Bell and Everett?

Mr. Leach proposed \$200.

Mr. Leach's proposition was rejected, and the sum fixed at \$150.

The Board fixed the ages of the pupils who should be admitted at six years for the youngest, and fourteen for the oldest, all to be between these two ages.

The Board then proceeded to the selection of a plan for the building.

Dr. Baker proposed the plan of Mr. Sloan, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Walton that of Mr. John H. H. Frankfort.

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This appointment was confirmed by the Board.

Mr. Lancaster moved that the Superintendent be authorized to employ a teacher, at a salary of \$150 per annum.

Mr. Leach proposed \$200.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

The proprietors and manufacturers of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS can appeal with perfect confidence to physicians and citizens generally of the United States, because the article has attained a reputation heretofore unknown. A few facts upon this point will speak more powerfully than volumes of bare assertion or blazoning glory. The consumption of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for the last year amounted to over a half million bottles, and from its manifest steady increase in times past, it is evident that during the coming year the consumption will reach one million bottles. This immense amount could never have been sold but for the rare medicinal properties contained in the preparation, and the reputation of the most prominent physicians in the sections of the country where the article is best known, who not only recommend the Bitters to their patients, but are ready at all times to give testimonials to its efficiency in all cases of stomachic derangements and the diseases resulting therefrom.

This is not a temporary popularity, obtained by extraordinary efforts in the way of trumpeting the qualities of the Bitters, but a solid estimation of its invaluable medicine, which is destined to be enduring as time itself.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have proved a Godsend to regions where fever and ague and various other bilious complaints have counted their victims by hundreds. To be able to state confidently that the "Bitters" are a certain cure for the Dyspepsia and like diseases, is to the proprietors a source of unalloyed pleasure. It removes all mortal matter from the stomach, purifies the blood, and imparts renewed vitality to the nerves, restoring it that tone and energy indispensable for the restoration of health. It operates upon the stomach, liver, and other digestive organs mild yet powerfully, and soon restores them to condition essential to the healthy discharge of the functions of nature.

Elderly persons may use the Bitters daily or per directions on the bottle, and they will find it a stimulant peculiarly adapted to counter-acting years. As it is pleasant to the palate invigorating to the bowels, excellent as a tonic and rejuvinating generally. We have the evidence of thousands of aged men and women who have experienced the benefit of using this preparation while suffering from stomachic derangements and general debility; acting under the advice of physicians, they have abandoned all deleterious drugs, and fairly tested the merits of this article. A few words to the general sex. There are certain periods when their cares are so harassing that many of them sink under the trial. The relation of mother, and child is so absorbingly tender, that the mother, especially if she be young, is apt to forget her own health in her extreme anxiety for her infant. Shall the period of maternity arrive during the summer season, the worn & body and mind is generally aggravated. Here then, is a necessity for a stimulant to re-energize the energies of the system, and enable the mother to bear up under her exhausting trials and responsibilities. Nursing mothers generally prefer the Bitters to all other tonics, because it is agreeable to the taste as well as certain to give a permanent increase of bodily strength.

All those persons, to whom we have particularly referred above, to wit: sufferers from fever and ague, caused by malaria, diarrhea, dysentery, indigestion, loss of appetite, and all diseases or derangements of the stomach, superannuated invalids, persons of sedentary occupation, and nursing mothers, will consult their own physical welfare by giving to Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters a trial.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for Hostetter's CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, South America, and Germany.

For sale by all Druggists in FRANKFORT. December 9, 1859-10.

IN PRESS.

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FOR
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It will be published in one volume, in two parts, and the title of the laws regulating the duties of each officer, but it will consist of the number of pages required, and all necessary practical forms. I will be compelled to charge \$100 for the first part, and \$100 for the second, and will be taught highly useful, not only to their business, but to the legal profession, and all others having business with such officers.

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Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Carriages—any kind of Carriage made to order and of the best material. We have purchased the entire

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N. B. We would call the attention of purchasers to our particular assortment of Carriages.

All work made by us warranted for one year.

Autumn, 1855-10.

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1 bushel 500 lbs. 10 Cash 27

1 bushel 300 lbs. 10 Cash 26

1 bushel 200 lbs. 10 Cash 25

1 bushel 100 lbs. 10 Cash 24

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